#### TAKING LINCOLN'S CENSUS.

Enumerators Report Enough Population For a First-Class Charter.

27,000 PEOPLE IN THE CITY.

Coffin Men in Convention, Happy Over the Work of the Fell Destroyer-Commencement Week Exercises-Capital Notes.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU. The project of making Lincoln a city of the first class, that it may secure rights under the charters of such cities for public improvement, is agitating the public to some extent, and the census to produce first class figures is now being taken. At a meeting of the enumerators, held at Councilman Billingsly's office yesterday, the same reported progress and that they had already enrolled about twenty-one thousand names The enumerators further reported that the territory remaining to be canvassed would undoubtedly swell Lincoln's population to 27,000, which means 2,000 to spare over the required number for first class cities. Public opinion seems to be mixed and pretty evenly divided upon the wisdom of the change, and at the last meeting of the city council a voluminous petition against the plan, headed by the name of Raymond Bros., wholesale grocers, was presented and referred. Other extensive business firms have expressed like sentiments with those contained in the petition. The argument that politicians view the plan with favor, with the pleasing prospect in view of several pleasant positions to issue to friends as 'rewards of merit," is also heard. And, again, on the other hand, the wretched condition of Lincoln thoroughfares is a standing argument for anything to raise people out of the mud. The advocates of the change to a city of the first class will exhibit much wisdom, however, if they abandon the argument, that if the change is made the expensive offices will be left vacant. The idea of an office with attendant emoluments being left vacant in these days of civil service reform, or being left out alone over night, is not in accordance with practice or the past history of the controlling powers of Lin-NEBRASKA UNDERTAKERS.

At 3 p. m. yesterday the Nebraska State Undertakers' convention met in the rooms of the Wisconsin Furniture and Office company, where Mr. E. E. Bennett, the secretary of the association, had ample arrangements made for the comfort and convenience of the delegates, who were as smiling and happy a lot of men as though their business was not in the melancholly walks of life. It been two or three years since undertakers of Nebraska have held a session, and the object of the present one is largely reorganization and the adoption of measures to make their association permanent. At the open-ing session yesterday about fifteen or twenty undertakers from different parts of the state were present more were expected on the evening ns. The reception committee that assembles at the depot upon the arrival of trains are decorated with heavy red badges which leads wayfarers to a belief that a temperance convention in the in-terests of longevity is in session rather than that a convention is here assembled whose greatest complaint must be against the healthfulness of this glorious climate of Nebraska. The reception committee in charge of the delegations is E. T. oberts, O. B. Howell, James Heaton, M. Tilton, W. S. Sage, E. E. Bennett.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK. The exercises of commencement week at the state university, which commenced last evening with the exhibition of the Philodicean society, continue as follows Exhibition of the Paladian society Saturday evening at the opera house. Bacca-laureate address by the chancellor at the opera house Sunday evening. Competitive artillery drill at university grounds, 8 p. m. Monday. Exhibition of Union so-ciety, opera house, Monday evening. Competitive infantry drill Tuesday, 9:30 a. m., at university grounds. Dress a. m., at university grounds. Dress parade and awarding prizes, university grounds, Tuesday 5:30 p. m. Commencement concert at chapel Tuesday evening. The following is the programme of com-mencement exercises Wednesday morning, June 16, at the opera house; Music.

Invocation.

Oration, "The Spirit of the Age,"
Oration, "The Spirit of the Age,"
George B. Frankforter
Oration, "The First American,"

Music.
Oration, "The Lack of Ideals,"
Oration, "The Work of Inidelity,"
Oration, "Medievalism in Modern Literature,"

Music.
Oration, "Medievalism in Modern Literature,"

Music.
Conferring of Degrees by the Chancellor,
Benediction.
The graduates number ten the present
year, those not appearing on the programme being excused from the literary
exercises. The chancellor's levee will be
held at the senate chamber Wednesday
evening, the 16th, at the hours of 8 to 11. evening, the 16th, at the hours of 8 to 11.

MINOR MENTION.
The State Democrat is still wanting an editor, Postmaster Watkins temporarily supplying the vacancy at the risk of in-curring the displeasure of the star eyed goddess, who has been in the habit of classing such acts as offensive partisan. Why some good democrat yearning for editorial work does not come along, must be because the political part of the

field has been reaped and gleaned. Lincoln people will remember Frank Stadter, the artist who made the dining hall of the Commercial hotel, years ago, the most gorgeous in the west. Mr Stadter at one time painted a picture of Lincoln, a view of the city as it appeared in 1869, and the picture now adorns the dining room of the Stadelman house at Plattsmouth. If the State Historical so-ciety could secure it, Lincoln would have a reminder of early days that would de

light the oldest inhabitant.
In police court yesterday three plain drunks were disposed of with the celerity with which the judge dispatches business. In reply to the query as to the volume of business in police court, the judge stated that he had just docketed case 199, which represents the work since April 13th, with the exception that some of the cases are against more than one party, so that the real number of offenders is somewhat

greater.
Policeman Post, who is detailed to the work of cleaning the city, has issued some seven hundred warnings, and in a few cases has arrested parties who have neglected the notice. There is altogether too much and too great an assortment of filth lying loose in the city for the general health with the thermometer registering

up in the nineties.

District court yesterday was closing up the criminal docket with two cases of burglaries up for disposition.

A number of citizens with patriotic in tentions met at the city hall Tuesday evening and appointed a committee to interview the business men of Lincoln on the question of celebrating the Fourth. The Seventh Day Adventists have their tent pitched on O street and are holding

afternoon and evening meetings.

J. Woods Smith is in the city talking up the new town of Callaway, located in Custer county at the intersection of the

new lines of the Union Pacific and Bur-

The following Nebraskans were regis-tered at the different hotels yesterday: J. E. Freeman, Hebron; Charles E. Troyer, Dorchester; C. A. Foster, Omaha; O. A. Johnson, Greenwood; H. F. Cady, Omaha; T. P. Beyschlag, Nebraska City; E. W. Terry, Nebraska City; M. Newman, Greenwood; S. C. Stewart, Axtell; A. H. Cramer, Hastings; J. E. Munger, Colum-bus; C. S. Alling, Seward; C. E. Houson, Kerrney; T. S. Large, Omaha; N. B. Gregory, Walson Gregory, Wahoo.

A Warrant for Perjury.

A complaint was filed in police court yesterday against Peter Ferren, charging him with perjury and the subornation of perjury. Ferren, it seems, had brought suit in Justice Helsley's court against one Patrick Donnelly of this city, to recover on a promissory note. It is alleged that he swore falsely himself in support of his case and that he induced other parties to make false statements to the effect that Donnelly had said that he intended to leave town in order to detraud his creditors. The complaint in police court is supported by affidavits, etc.

Powell Getting Hardened. Powell, the man recently acquitted of the murder of Leslie at Florence, was met yesterday by a BEE reporter. He was neatly dressed. His features were becoming bronzed and his whole appear ance seemed to have undergone a change for the better. He said he thought he would remain in town and go to work as soon as he recovered his strength. He had never so run down in his life. Con finement in the jail had taken the strength all out of him. He was becoming stronger, however, and when he got hardened again sufficiently so as to work he would recommence his work as a car-

Police Warrants. Judge Stenberg yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Thos. Fitzgerald for committing an unprovoked assault upon Matt Rahler.

Another warrant was issued against Harry Harris for assault upon Michael O'Connell. O'Connell says that he went into Maginnis' saloon in which Harris is bartender, to request the proprietor not to sell any liquor to his son. Trouble between himself and Harris followed, in which he (O'Connell) got decidedly the

Burst His Thumb. R. J. Dunn, one of the men employed in caulking one of the wharf boats of this city, under the direction of City Engineer Rosewater, yesterday burst his thumb with a mallet. The mallet struck a beam first and glancing hit Dunn's thumb, instead of his chisel, with painful results. The injury was attended

Personal Paragraphs. Dr. Oscar Hoffman left for Beatrice

Dr. E. Carpenter of Harford, Pa., is visiting Dr. Galbraith.

vesterday.

H. A. Benner, of the Creighton, Neb., Transcript, is in the city. Mrs. W. A. Page and Mrs. E. J. Bush, of Crestou, Iowa, are visiting in the city. Louis Heimrod leaves to day for St. Louis and will return in a few days with his wife.

Mrs. J. R Buchanan, of Missouri Valley, Ia., J. T. Cheney, of Sioux City, are stopping at the Millard.

H. K. Burket left yesterday for Lincoln, to lattend the state undertakers' convention now in session there, Capt. Roberts and family, who have been visiting with General Crook, left vesterday afternoon for the east. Mrs. Truesdell has returned from Lin-

coln, and entertains Miss McAlpine and Miss Tibbetts of that place. Gen'l J. E. Smith and family have moved to their recently purchased home, No. 623 South Twentieth street, near the

corner of St. Mary's avenue. Frank Moores has sold tickets to Alfred Donaghue and daughter Bessie, both of whom are to leave on the 25th inst., by the Canadian steamer, Servia, on a trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Purvis went to Council Bluffs yesterday, to be present at the marriage to Rev. Mr. Gillingham of Logan to Miss Maud Bushea, sister of Mrs. Purvis

Lieut. Hara, of Chicago, who is di vision inspector of rifle practice arrived in the city yesterday from the department of the Missouri where he has been inspecting ranges. Before his departure he will inspect the rifle range at Belle-

Professor John H. Kellom, whose home is now in California, is visiting old friends in Omaha, where he resided for so many years. He was one of the pioneers of Omaha, was postmaster at one time and was prominently connected with our educational system for a long period. Pro-fessor Kellom will remain here several weeks.

F. E. Van Brunt, late of the firm of Van Brunt, Thompson & Co. of Council Bluffs, has purchased an interest in the real estate business of B. R. Ball, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Ball & Van Brunt, with headquarters at 115 South Ffteenth street.

Dr. Simon Quinlan, district deputy executive grand ruler of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, arrived yes terday from Chicago, in company with the artists who are to take part in the June festival. He was looking in excellent health and was as urbane as ever in his greetings of his friends. He will be at the Millard during the festival.

DIED. MAJO—In this city June 9th, at 8:30 a.m., Gideon Majo, aged 70 years.

Funeral will take place to-day at 2 p. m. from his late residence, 1415 Chicago street. Friends invited.

Defrauding Uncle Sam. John Barnes, of Kearney, was brought into town yesterday by Deputy United States' Marshal Hastings, charged with selling liquors and cigars without a license. He pleaded guilty and was fined ten dollars and costs.

### HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and impurities of the stomach, and can be invariably cured if you will only



Let all who suffer remember tha

### Sick and Nervous Headaches

Can be prevented as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an atack.

"I use Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with headaches caused by constitution. It produces a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in busi-ness."—W. W. WFFMER, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SOIL AND SUBSTANCE.

The Grasses and Forage Plants of the State -Small Fruit Profits.

Wanted, A Portable Fence-The Methods Employed in Dairies and Creameries - Notes and Suggestions.

Grasses and Forage Plants of Ne braska.

CIRCULAR NO. 1. INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE OF THE UNIVER-SITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, June 1, 1886.—At the request of the state board of agriculture I have undertaken to prepare a report on the grasses and forage plants of Nebraska for publication in the annual volume. In order that it may be as complete as possible, I ask the aid of every one who is interested in the agriculture development of our state. At this time I wish particularly to direct attention to the following:

1. I desire samples of every grass which grows naturally, (wild) or cultivated in any locality. They should be sent in flower or seed, and each sample should contain not less than half a dozen full plants, root and all. Tie a string around each sample, and attach a tag with the number of the sample and your address written upon it. Number your samples from one upward. Wrap the samples in a newspaper and send them to me by mail. Send one sample or any number in each package, as suits your convenience. If only the sample number and your address are written in the packages

the postage is one cent for each ounce. 2. As you send samples send also a postal card, giving your observation, upon each grass, stating whether it has any value, whether it is eaten by stock, upon what soil and situations it grows, whether

it is abundant, etc.
3. State also what grass furnishes the greater part of pasture in your neighbor-hood; what furnishes the best pasture in your neighborhood; what the greater part of the hay; what the best hay 4. Similar samples and information are desired for the clovers and other forage

plants. Address, Charles E. Bessey, Postage paid on packages, etc., will be refunded.

Small Fruits in Nebraska. Butler County Press: The past few easons have demonstrated the certainty of this state being one of great diversity ts products are various and can be exended far beyond our present efforts. It is possible to grow everything in Ne-braska that can be made to thrive in any state in the same latitude. Our people must learn to live more within them-They must begin to raise every possible thing needed for their own need and comfort. To depend entirely on shipping all they raise out, and shipping all the luxuries, and many of the necessities in, will make them doubly dependent upon the monopolies of all descrip-tions. Every farm ought to have one or two acres devoted to grapes, currants, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc. All these are doing remarkably well the past three years. The growth is remarkable, and the yield great.

The current bushes about town are lovely to behold, and well cultivated strawberry beds are a good sight to see at present. The lesson they teach is one of future wealth to those who are faithful and intelligent in their management. The methods of canning, drying, etc., has made it possible for our farmers to vary their products, and add much to the cheapness and comfort of their own living. It ought to be the policy of each farmer to put out something in the fruit line each year. It is bound to be a great help in the future. Suppose every farmer's cellar was not only supplied with vegetables, but was well stored with apples, canned fruits, etc., to last through the year, with meat and flour stored in the larder? The law can't take a man's living. How independent our people would be? A few spices, sugar, salt and "duds," and a king could not be better

Portable Fence.

N. B. W. in Country Gentleman: Who will be the first to build that light, cheap, portable fence which farmers have been looking for so many years? Many patents have been taken out to protect the inventors of this kind of fence. As far as I know, these patents were all unnecessary, for no farmer would ever build one of these patent fences, unless some smooth-tongued agent talked him out of his senses. One idea runs through the heads of all these inventors, however much they may differ in regard to details —there must be no post or stake driven into the ground. They throw out of the account labor, lumber and distance. I have seen a cut of a patent fence that would weigh 500 pounds to the rod and take a man half a day to build it, and hen it was built zigzag in order to make it stand without posts in the ground. They gain on one point but lose in three. Last spring I had forty rods of fence to build on rented lane. To build a per-manent fence was unnecessary, as I would want to remove it at the expira-tion of my lease. To pattern after any fence I had ever seen or heard of was equally absurd. At first I fell into the old error of building with braces. This I found would require too much labor, and it could not be loaded on a sled or wagon without taking apart. I hit upon a plan that suited me. I built two rods and was disgusted with it. Finally I bought boards 16 feet long and 6 inches wide, and 2 by 4 scantlings 12 feet long. The seantlings were sawed in the middle sharpened and driven into the ground nearly sixteen feet apart. Four boards were nailed to cleats with steel nails, and these were clinched. Three cleats are sufficient for one panel. Those at the end should be long enough to rest on the ground when the lower board is about six inches above. Then I fastened the panels to the scantlings with a single bolt. If the stakes are driven so that that panels lap four inches, the bolt will go through both. In winter these bolts may be taken out and the fence carried on a sled wherever it may be wanted on a sled wherever it may be wanted.
This fence requires less labor than any
other kind I ever built. If in a windy
place, stakes may be driven in the middle and fastened together with wire.

in two or three years. To move a few rods every day, I use a small pen with two wheels. Dairy and Creamery Butter. Creamery butter is that which is made at the creameries, where all the improved methods are used for separating the milk and cream, as well as churning, salting and working the butter. Unlike the method in use on dairy farms, where the cream is skimmed from the milk, the invention of the separator enables the man vention of the separator enables the manufacturer to separate the milk and cream by centrifugal force in a few minutes. Formerly dairy butter commanded the highest price in market, but of recent years the creamery product has been in greater demand. This is partially due to the fact that at the creamery large quantities can be made at the same time, thus insuring uniformity in quality, while each dairy has its own method, and the product varies according to the skill and care of the manufacturer.

At one time the dairymen complained that the oreameries were doing great vention of the separator enables the man-

While not perfect, such a fence is very

convenient to move a great distance once

that the oreameries were doing great damage to their interests, just as is now alleged against oleomargarine; but they

soon found it profitable to carry their milk to the creameries instead of churning it; not that butter-making had become unprofitable, but that the creameries turned out a superior article, and did much of the work by machinery. But good butter does not depend entirely upon the use of machinery. The improvement in quality was effected by the enforcement of stringent rules in the enforcement of striugent rules in the matter of feeding and caring for the stock. The farmers were made to properly cool their milk when drawn from the cows, and the stalls were kept clean and free from filth. The enforcement of these rules did much to prepent had these rules did much to prevent bad butter, and the farmers were induced to do what they might have done them selves to their own advantage. creamery system is simply an organized method of dairying, in which discipline is used to secure uniformity and high

It is well known that but few persons use the curry-comb or brush on the cow, and she often becomes filthy and durty in her stall. The strainer cannot prevent the soluble filth from passing with the milk into the can, while the management of the milk after it leaves the milkman varies according to the conveniences on the farm. But the creamery inspectors lemand not only that the cow and her stall shall be clean but that her food shall be of the best quality. The milk must be properly managed and be delivered at the creamery every morning. The farmer, therefore, who wishes to produce butter of a superior quality can only compete with the creamery by endeavoring to make a superior article. There is no "gilt-edged" breed of cattle, although many suppose the best butter comes from certain animals. The "gilt-edge" is in the management of the cow, feed and stall, and the handling of the milk and butter until it reaches the pur-

Hints and Suggestions.

The pig-pen is always the best place to dispose of imperfect and small fruit and potatoes

A remedy for the magget which infests cabbage, is to make a hole with a dibble close to the stalk, insert ten drops of bi-sulphate of carbon, and quickly close the hole again.

Clean out all the rose bushes by taking way the old wood and then shortening he stronger shoots one-third. growth and appearance will be greatly mproved thereby. To have a beautiful bed of flowers try

Chinese pinks. They are of all colors, and when a bed of such pinks is made by sowing seeds of all the varieties the contrast of colors is very striking.

"Try the experiment this year of scattering hay or straw over the strawberry ped and burning it over as soon as the bearing season is over," says the Fruit Recorder, "as old beds can be made as good as new in this way."

An experienced horticulturist thus deeribes his mode of planting fruit trees: He makes holes eighteen inches deep and three feet in diameter, fills in four inches of strong, short horse manure, then two or three inches of street dirt, sets the rees and fills in with earth.

Prefessor Cook says the following mix-ture will not only vanish the apple tree bark louse, but keep off the borers as well. It is to heat to the boiling point one quart of soft soup in two gallons of water, and while still hot thoroughly stir into the mixture one pint of crude car-bolic acid. He thinks the best way to apply it is to rub it on thoroughly with a heavy cloth, using the hands also during the operation.

The London Gazette gives a good recipe for making cream cheese, namely: Take a quart of cream, or if not desired very rich, add therero one pint of new milk, warm it in hot water till about 98°; add a teaspoonfill of rennet; let it stand till thick, then break it slightly with a spoon and place it in a frame in which you have previously put a fine cloth; press it slightly with a weight, let it stand a few hours, then put a finer cloth in the frame; a little powdered salt may be put over the cloth. It will be fit for use in a day or two.

At this season the milk is often flavored with onion and wild garlic. The only remedics is to clean out the pastures either by pulling them up or allowing the garlic to grow until ready to seed, then cutting it down. To do this the cows must be kept out of the pastures for awhile. It requires work to eradicate the pasture of weeds, but it must be done if odors in the milk and butter are to be avoided.

There is no reason why the green pea season on the farm should be confined to or three weeks at farthest. Like that of sweet corn, it can be prolonged by suc-cessive planting. The only drawback to late-grown peas is their liability to mil-dew. But this can be guarded against in part by seeding thinly in rows and giving a good brushing so as to keep them well up, so that the air will circulate freely through the vines. For such late plant-ings the marrowfats are better than the small early varieties.

In the swine industry the United States lead the world, having in summer from 43,000,000 to 45,000,000 head, and slaughtering every year about 28,000,600. Great Britain has 2,585,361: Ireland, 1,306,195; Russia in Europe, 10,839,003; Spain 2,348,602, Austria, 2,721,541; Hungary, 4,160,127; France 5,565,620; Germany, 9,205,791, Italy, 1,162,916; Servia, 1,067,940, and no other European country has 1,000,000. The United States have about 80 hogs to 100 of population; Europe has only 15 to 100 of population.

Some one says that milking should be done quickly, quietly and gently. We believe this all true, but in order that it may be accomplished to the very letter, it will be found necessary to commence handling the heifer early. We have observed that the most gentle cows on the farm are the ones that were made so when they were calves. Every heifer calf intended to be retained on the farm should be treated as kindly as possible, from the day she first comes into the world until she becomes a milch cow.

"I have no appetite," complains many a sufferer. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite, and enables the stomach to perform its duty,

This is the best season in which to
purify the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best blood purifier, 106 Doses

The New York board of estimate and apportionment has appropriated \$5,000 to purchase a rhinoceros, the largest in cap-tivity, being eleven and a half feet long and five and a half feet high, for the park. The animal is 12 years old.



MOST PERFECT MADE Prepared with special regard to health.

No Ammonta, Lame or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

ST. LOUIS

AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY. Crawling Over Red-Bot Bars of Iron In His Fearful Frenzy-A Scientific Investigation and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star. "Opium or death !"

This brief sentence was fainly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago weil off, is to-day a hoperess wreck. 1 One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincy has vividly

portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim? Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, forly of this city, gave our reporter yester-a bit of thrilling personal experience in

have crawled over red hot bars of iron "I have crawled over red hot bars of fron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenfhs of the cases commence When I determined to stop, however, I found I could not do it.

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condi-tion of those organs; that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imported to them. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden

the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."
"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"
"Indeed I have."

"Indeed I have."
"Do you object to telling me how?"
"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was lo-cated in the kidneys and liver. Our next obcated in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against, their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy, and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the ap-petite originates and is sustained, and in

them over ninety per cent of all other human allments originate,"

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledged and the profession of acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything,—experimented with everything and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes, sir, many, and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them itfully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treat-

them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and suplemented by our special private treatment, it always cures."

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by the derangement of those organs. We may say it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medicinal endorsement and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take please in publishing such statement coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilaon and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wought.

A LUCRATIVE PROFESSION.

Figures that Show it is Easy for a Doctor to Make Money. "My gracious alive!" exclaimed a wellk nown physician to a reporter for the Philadelphia North American: "what will become of my profession? It seems

to me that nearly every family nowadays has a physician in it, judging by the signs on the windows and doors."

The professor seemed in a ialkative mood, and the opportunity was embraced to put a number of questions about the

medical workers. medical workers.

"You're not afraid of the profession being overcrowded, are you?" was asked.

"Oh, no, in one sense," was the jocund reply, "for the more of us there are, the faster we invent new diseases to be cured,

Then, after a pause, he said: "The doctors multiply faster than the people. I believe there are at least 1,500 practitioners in the city and 150 retired, and every year the colleges send out hundreds more, many of whom settle down here to make their fortunes. They find great encouragement, too, in what they see in the great center of fashion and riches on Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, and those streets. Of all the luxury surrounding the lives of the residents the physicians enjoy the highest, Look at their mansions, their equipages, and see how they figure in high society—first everywhere."
"Has the road to this honor and station

been a hard one to travel?"
"Not generally. You see the first thing a graduate does is to get an appointment somewhere in a hospital or prison, or better than all, the almshouse. If he has a little social influence this is easily ac-complished. Here he can extend his acquaintance and get plenty of experience, but, of course, little pay. If he has a rich father and can sport a dashing team and busily ride around town on imaginary calls, provided he be attentive enough to his business to make these calls with strict regularity, he's what you call 'started,' and will be doing well in two

years."
"Where would you generally find his earliest calls?"
"Well, ne's lucky to first get hold of some old rich person, who has nothing much the matter with him except age, but must always be taking medicine to 'keep in good health.' This kind don't care much what they pay and less what they take, and anything they would take would have the same beneficial effect provided always it be carefully prepared with harmless intentions. Then his re-latives, and, through their influence, their friends send for him to attend sick serv

"But keeping up appearances will not get him practice with rich folks, will it?"
"No. but it deceives the poorer classes.
The calls upon them may be fifty cents at first and as it grows he will raise his fees, and thus, while improving his income, he is improving the class of his patients. He may get his calls up to \$5 each, and his office consultations at \$3 with the richer patrons." richer patrons."

"Well, all these rich doctors can't make their living off their rich neighbors, can "No, indeed. The humbler classes are the richer fields. One of our wealthiest

physicians, whose income is \$10,000 a year, usually asks if the cash is on hand before he will answer a call in a confinement case. If it isn't, he doesn't go."
"Now, I have been preparing a few statistics," continued the professor, "if you would like to look at them. The total income of the city's physicians is not less than \$5,000,000. There were 22,656 births in the city last year. These luxuries cost the recipients at least half a million. Here, is where the class show

itself. I count 5,000 of these advents at \$100 each, and \$75,000 in extra, and that is handsome presents to the doctors and nurses from overjoyed fathers. Count 5,000 more of those present-ments at \$50 each, half the remainder at \$25, and the other half at \$10, and \$1,000,000 is quickly summed up. Then take the 20,857 deaths. There's another million. The cost of leaving is about the same as coming here, you see. Well, besides, there are 200,0000 families who pay at least \$8,000,000 tribute an-

nually to the doctors."

"How would you classify the physicians' income, professor?"

"There are at least fifty whose practice yields \$20,000 a year. I can name them. I can give you one hundred more at \$10,000 a year, and then there is \$3,000,000 left to divide among the remainder of the profession. It isn't bad business

A Child of the Howling West,

Truly America develops some strange characters, says a writer in The New York World. There came to New York some time ago a woman with a history that reads like a romance. She is the daughter of Gen. Matcolm Clark, of the regular army, who was killed by an adian whom he had befriended some years ago and who left a family of eight children the result of his marriage, with children, the result of his marriage with an Indian squaw. Miss Helen Clarke, the eldest of these children, was educated at a convent in Cincinnati, and is pos-sessed of a very brilliant mind and un-usual histronic talent, and came here to prepare herself for the stage, which she proposes adopting as a profession. Her presence wherever she appeared in the city never failed to attract attention, as her looks proclaim the Indian beyond a doubt. Tall, straight, sinewy, with wiry black hair and the unmistakable Indian features, she presented a remarkable ap pearance, especially when elegantly attired. She is well known in the west, where her father's bravery won for himself and children a name, and in Montana, where she was born and still lives, she holds the position of com-missioner of public schools, her duties in this capacity necessitating her traveling much alone over that wild mountain country, often on horseback, with a re-volver in her belt. On one of these pleasant little jaunts, while going through a lonely spot known as Prickly-Bear canyon one misty November morning, Miss Clarke discovered the bodies of five road agents hanging from limbs of trees where they had been made to answer to the vigilantes for their crimes the night previous, a sight that would have rathe shaken the nerves of a New York society woman, but this child of the howling west was too well accustomed to life on the border to be frightened at anything of that sort and rode calmly on. Her father and one of her brothers were shot down before her, and from her infancy she has been used to danger. She is highly connected on her father's side and inherits a fortune from him, while her mother still remains with her tribe, the Black Feet Indians. While here Miss Clarke was for some time the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Palmer, the latter being her cousin. She thought New York life tame and New York women rather un-interesting. They lacked the nerve that constitutes one of the chief charms of a western belle, of whom Miss Clarke is fair sample.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Casteria, When she became Miss, she clang to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Postoffice Changes. Postoffice changes in Nebraska and Iowa, during the week ending June 5, 1886, furnished by Wm. Van Vlack, of the postoffice department:

Established-Stoddard, Thayer county, Tobias J. Aden, postmaster.
Discontinued—Tableau, Dawes county Postmasters appointed—Alda, Hal county, Daniel O'Kane; Atkinson, Hal county, Willard A. Wheeler; Blackbird, Hall county, George G. Kennedy; Dar-nell, Keyo Paha county, Nelson O. Murray; Sioux, Sheridan county, William J

Godfrey. Established—Glen, Dubuque county, Frank E. Munn, postmaster: Lee, Union county, Miss Emma Mattison; Malta, Mitchell county, Joseph P. Froxell. Postmaster appointed—Ferguson, Marshall county, H. L. Williams; Mark, Davis county, Geo. W. Goodpasture; Montezuma, Poweshilk county, James E. Latchem; Otho, Webster county, David ortney, Watson, Clayton county, John G. Tangernan.

In Rome, Ga., there is now waging a beer war. A quarter keg of beer, containing eight gallons, the regular price of which is \$2.50, is now being sold at 50 cents per keg.

Typewriters are now made for the French, German, Spanish, Bohemian, Russian, Danish, Swedish, Portugese and Italian languages. The Chinese, with its 36,000 characters, has not yet been tackled.

A witty woman of Paris says that it is more difficult for a woman to make excuses for her beauty among other women, when she is really beautiful, than for a plain woman to find favor among the

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